

A NEW COMBINATION IN *STENOTUS*
(COMPOSITAE: ASTEREAEE)

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ABSTRACT

A new combination in *Stenotus* is presented.

KEY WORDS: *Stenotus*, *Haplopappus*, Asteraceae, México, systematics.

The following combination is necessary in a taxonomic study of the Mexican taxa included by Hall (1928) as *Haplopappus*.

Stenotus pulvinatus (R. Moran) Nesom, comb. nov. Based on *Haplopappus pulvinatus* R. Moran, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 15:161. 1969.

Stenotus pulvinatus, which is endemic to the Sierra San Pedro Mártir of Baja California Norte, México, clearly belongs with the group of five other species circumscribed by Hall (1928) as *Haplopappus* sect. *Stenotus* (Nutt.) A. Gray. This relationship was noted by Moran (1969) in the original description of the species. In the separation of *Haplopappus* into component monophyletic groups, however, I believe that *Stenotus* Nutt. (1840) stands as a distinct genus. It is not congeneric with any other species of Mexican "*Haplopappus*." The species of *Stenotus* range from Canada through the western United States to Baja California Norte and include *S. acaulis* Nutt. (the type), *S. armerioides* Nutt., *S. lanuginosus* (A. Gray) E. Greene, *S. macleanii* (Brandege) Heller and *S. stenophyllus* (A. Gray) E. Greene. *Stenotus pulvinatus* is the only species of the genus with discoid heads, and in other features "it represents an extreme of reduction and compaction . . ." (Moran 1969, p. 163).

Two of the six or seven species of *Haplopappus* sect. *Tonestus* (A. Nelson) H.M. Hall (the genus *Tonestus* A. Nelson, 1904) include names as *Stenotus* among their synonyms. The two groups are similar in their herbaceous habit, primarily monocephalous stems, 3 veined leaves, herbaceous, 3 veined phyllaries in 2-3 series and style appendages (disc flowers) with minute, short and dense collecting hairs. The species of *Tonestus* differ conspicuously from those of *Stenotus* in their leafy stems and heads immediately subtended by leaf-like

bracts. A clear understanding of the relationship between *Stenotus* and *Tonestus* has yet to be reached. *Haplopappus alpinus* L. Anderson & Goodrich, *H. aberrans* (A. Nelson) H.M. Hall and *H. graniticus* Tiehm & L. Shultz (of *Tonestus*, the last species somewhat anomalous but best placed there related to the previous two) have several headed capitulescences and in that respect are at least superficially similar to species of sect. *Macronema* in habit. This further complicates the taxonomic solution and suggests that *Macronema* Nutt. (1840) may ultimately have priority as the generic name for all these species.

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LITERATURE CITED

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